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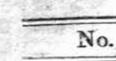

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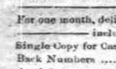

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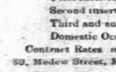

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th November 1863.

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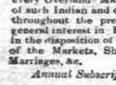

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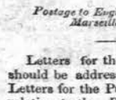

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M.

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No. 7, Rampart Row, 6th November 1863.

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FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 P.M.

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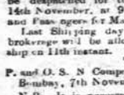
FOR SURAT.



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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wees, Sattara Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction, Rs. 60 and	70	0
POCKET COMPASSES, about 20 different kinds, from Rs. 7 to	10	0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, best Electrum Rs.	25	0
SHEATH COMPASS with divided scale	23	0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL in Mahogany box	60	0
DUMPY LEVEL.—9 inches with magnetic compass, spirit tubes, adjusting screws &c., complete and in perfect order, with fittings and extras in a case	220	0
DUMPY LEVEL, 14 inches, similar to the above Instrument,—fitted case	275	0
SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions sliding upon the principle of a telescope	45	0
METFORD'S STAFF, 14 feet, of best Mahogany:—one joint, hinged and capped with solid metal; inlet plumb-bob at side, metallic steel and chain, &c., complete	50	0
GRAVITT'S STAFF, 17 feet, of Mahogany,—three distinct lengths, fitted to join end on end:—inlet plumb-bob at side, with metal screw clamps, &c., complete	45	0
SMALL CASES OF INSTRUMENTS Rs. 7 to	10	0
CASES OF BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, 12 inches scales double bevelled edges cut in the finest manner to 10, 20, 30, 40 50, and 60, with offsets to match in a strong Mahogany box partitioned, &c., with lock and key	28	0
PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum all 12 inches long, with 2 inch offsets, fitted in boxes complete, from Rs. 20 to	90	0
PLOTTING SCALES singly 12 inch Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale	1	0
Brass Ruling Parallel Rules, 12 inches	18	0
,, ,, 18 ,,	27	0
,, ,, 21 ,,	31	0
,, ,, 24 ,,	36	0
,, ,, 30 divided edges Rs. 50	100	0

*** A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass Ebony, and Ivory.

Ivory Handle Drawing Pen	3	0
,, ,, Jointed	3	8
Ebony Handle Drawing Pen	2	8
Pocket Turn-in Compass, Electrum (or best German Silver)	26	0
Napier Compass, Electrum, very compact	22	0
Proportional Compass, 6 inches Electrum	25	0
Double-jointed Bows, Electrum	8	0
,, Needle Pointed	9	0
Proportional Callipers, Electrum	22	0
Road Pen with box of Wheels	10	0
Hair Divider Electrum 5 in	8	0
SPIRIT LEVELS, in Brass, with adjusting screw in Mahogany case, from Rs. 10 to	25	0
SPIRIT LEVELS, set in Ebony with Brass Surface Plate, 12 inches long	7	8
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, in Brass with Vernier, divided in Silver, fitted in Mahogany box complete	85	0
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, Brass, fitted in Mahogany case	21	0
RAILWAY CURVES, complete, in Mahogany cases	60	0
MARQUOIS SCALES, and set Squares, in Boxwood, extra thick for India in a Mahogany box	10	0
PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches	4	0
SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided	10	0

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold-in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

100 feet	Rs.	10
66 feet	,,	8
50 feet	,,	6

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

Antiquarian—Imperial—Elephant and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use.

TRACING LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*. About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz.:—Sets of curves with two angles and a six-inch Protractor, each 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLOURS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in a slide lid Mahogany box, each Rs. 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree copies—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

JUST LANDED, an INVOICE OF LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally, viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, Bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Size outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires)

DAY BOOKS and JOURNALS similar to the above, a prices according to the quality of paper and number of quires

CASH BOOKS to match the above.

All the above are paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (8 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf (*English*), not labelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c. &c.

HALF BOUND FOOLSCAP SIZE LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, &c.

All unruled with faint lines (*some are blank*), at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3, 4, 5, and quires each.

OFFICE LETTER CLIPS.

LETTER CLIPS, with double springs; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip on thick binder's board, strong and useful, each Rs. 1½.

INVOICE FILES similar to the above, 12 by 8. Foolscap size, each Rs. 2.

N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

FOOLSCAP PAPER; good, strong, machine-made Foolscap writing paper Rs. 6, 8, 10 to 12 Rupees per Ream. *Handmade* papers of the best description Rs. 10, 13 to 15 Rs. per Ream.

OFFICE WRITING PAPER of every size, color, and thickness.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO SIZE capable of taking Copies 8¼ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon to proof to any amount of manual pressure. The working of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread fitting into gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required, for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought-iron and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true*. Each Rs. 190.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10¼ inches broad, made by the same maker, and can be warranted.

The quality of the metals, its preparation, fit, &c., are precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15, by 10½), but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well for light work; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.

MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long by 10 inches wide—full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING Books for the above lettered for index containing 1,000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of flexibility, each box ranged Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one dozen with Holder complete, annas 12.

MITCHELL'S N PEN as above:—three degrees of fine, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium, each box containing one dozen with Holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co always keep in stock every requisite for the Office, Library, Desk, Travelling Desk, &c. &c.

N.B.—Some of the above Presses have Stands which can be purchased separately if required; the prices are for the Machine Press only.

STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c.—Just opened, LINEAR NOTE PAPER, some of the best and newest available, in two colors—Blue and White; the packet containing half a ream in a box. Rs. 2-8.

Envelopes to match both colors, in boxes of 100 each, Rs. 1.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, full size octavo, per packet of five quires Rs. 2.

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Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, small size, per packet of five quires Rs. 1-8.

Envelopes to match all the above colors, and of sizes suitable for

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 11th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days sight	97
China	90 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	135 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	250	.....	1 prem.
Brooke's Barring Co.	20	12 do.	6 prem.
Centra. Bank	250	2½ do.	41 ex-div.
Continental Bank	500	4 do.	68 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	38 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	8¼ prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Panics Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,900 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,500	375 per share	Rs. 10,200 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,200 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 38,000 [per share pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	.....
Free Press Co.	250	.....	.....
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 800 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 300 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	4000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	25
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102¼
,, Loan 1835-36 .....
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... } 98¼
,, Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 114½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes ..... ,, 10-2-0
Spanish Doubles ..... ,, 240
Carolus ..... ,, 300
Mexican Dollars ..... ,, 205
German Crowns ..... ,, 215
Five-Franc Pieces ..... ,, 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver ..... ,, 1064
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 [illegible]
To London (Seed) ..... £2 [illegible]
To [illegible] ..... No offers.
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (7th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:—

	Per candy.
New [illegible] (ready.)	Rs. 635 to 635
New [illegible] (ready.)	,, 635 to 640
New [illegible] (ready.)	,, 635 to 640
New [illegible] (ready.)	,, 635 to 640
New [illegible] unginned	,, 585 to 590
New [illegible] Jaggar	,, 590 to 605
New [illegible]	,, 595 to 597
New Kidgeree	,, 585 to 590
New Foreign	,, 609 to 615
New Accota	,, 615 to 620
New Mangalore	,, 609 to 610

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,075 to Rs. 1,580.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 11 to 7 12 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black	,, 32 to 33
and White)	,, 28 to 29
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 10	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 9 Nov.
	Jeddo (s)	Gribble	Suez and Aden.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Steamer *Jeddo*, from Aden and Suez.—1st November passed S. S *Carnatic* from Aden and Calcutta, 4th November passed S. S. *Malta* from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 10	Nepaul (s)	Curling	Galle, Penang, Singapore & China.
	Nadershaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Captain Mignon; and 150 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Nepaul*, to China.—Mr. Frank Ridley; and Charles Stocking.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY 10TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Hahuman.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

Summerlee.—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—80 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, David Sa sons & Co.: 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Singapore.*—27½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964	Ann Buckle, Lyle.	
1408	Birmingham, Hare.	
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s),	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 31
719	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
578	Colonial, Gibson.	
1045	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
499	Express, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1598	H. W. St. Amaye.	Oct. 24
1036	Marian Moore, Nonce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Hudson.	
936	Preston, Watson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
834	Queen of the North Coombs—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2346	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald	
1015	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrung.	
1091	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
722	S altena, Sharp.	
1744	Tweed.	
1084	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
505	Yarra, Nairn.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
1109	Alnagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept 29
766	Coromandel, Smith—Souza Pinto and Co.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham—E. Bates & Co.	
713	Cha-les Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
769	Dorothy,—G. H. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1004	Elizabeth Fry, Womyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1154	Frenchman, Galloway.	
1346	Harmoo des. Mo-an—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Reunie, Scovell and Co.	
845	Haverin, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1196	Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 9
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
1665	Lillie, Bell.	
428	Malvern, Clarkston.	July 17
905	Margaret, Fanikner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orrinay. Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Morena, Wyllie.	
667	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	July 28
1001	Otago, Macferton.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.	
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1000	Roodee.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Killwood—Coupland and Co.	
1101	Shannon, Hall.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	
264	Surrey (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
697	Radnagore, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
837	Victoria, Phillips.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Reunie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Reunie, Scovell & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

899	Stamboul Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184	Fairy Rock Woodliard—Reunie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

9	Algiers, Buchanan.	Oct. 1
1132	Carolina, Atheridge.	Sept. 29
840	Enna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	
1054	Glenalva, Williams—W. Nicol and Co.	
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Meilissa.	Sept. 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Ojowjee, Suit—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169	Enfield, Reid.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1109	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africans, Hatfield.	
1035	Keighshaun, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Kyanmondas, Beasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1072	Jane Packer, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SYDNEY.

1294	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
423	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

680	Agincourt.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
469	Chinsley.	
780	Manlius	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S, N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
608	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
893	City of Peking—Finlay Clark & Co.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn.	
781	Myrtle, Warden.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C & R. S. N. & Co.	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

477	Good Success.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094	Africa, Bowie.	
999	Aristides.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1492	Clydesdale.	
824	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
398	Faluca Sadan.	
1010	Lotos.—Comber Sons & Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptune Car—MacNeas & Co.	
1494	Renown (s), Siegger—Lyon Brothers, Hobart 3 Co.	
1239	Royal Shirael—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 19
2035	Red Jacket, Hasley—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 20
995	Southern Rights, Nostin—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 15
1499	Slieve Donard, Merquiss Nelson.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Misanthabe, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1049	Ocean Belle, Clifford—Co.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Brogden.	Sept. 30
796	W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

785	Faize Allum.	

FROM BASSEIN.

	Kildare W. John.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	
738	Akbar, Fitzsey.	Aug. 8
427	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimney, Moss.	Aug. 1
886	Final, Reid.	
467	Fenay, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1499	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Madge, Stewart.	
672	Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Baumgartner, Captain T. M., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.

Garmin, Deputy Quarter Master General, Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.

Stringer, Ensign F., 23rd R. W. Fusiliers to join, from England.

Aplegy, Ensign F., 108th Regiment, to join, from England.

Turner, Captain T. H., Artillery, to join, from England.

Ebunhus, Major D. S., 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 10th 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. A Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state quality and quantity of porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores, as may be submitted, by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection. On the Completion of the above duty the Committee will again reassemble at 11 A.M., at the same place to examine and report upon the wedding raiment for the use of the Drafts of Recruits expected from England ex-ship *Gosforth*:—

President.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment.

Members.—Two Subalterns 103rd Regiment.

2. The undermentioned Officers of the 19th Regiment N. I., having reported their arrival *en route* to join are directed to proceed to Baroda to await the arrival of their Regiment reporting themselves to the Staff Officer at that station:—

Private Gooroo Lucknar, Private Hurnac Rawna, Private Bapojirow Chorsae, Private Madoo Powar.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 10th Nov. 1863.

The Commander of the *Berenice* is directed to cause William Bendall, Seaman from Hospital, to be conveyed on board that vessel.

The Crew of the *Berenice* to be to sent to haul the *Elphinstone* out of Dock to-morrow.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, 1st Hospital Assistant from the *Berenice* to the *Coromandel*.

Letters to the Editor.

THE HOLIDAYS AND THE POST OFFICE.

SIR,—I wonder if it is intended that on native and other holidays, letters which are received in the Post Office at half past seven in the morning should not be delivered until one or two o'clock in the afternoon.

If it is so I think it must be something new, and it certainly causes much inconvenience to residents at Mazagon and Byculla who cannot answer their letters until next day.—Yours truly,

10th Nov. 1863. BYCULLA CLUB.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Agra, on the 1st November, the wife of A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

At Delhi, on the 2nd November, the wife of Major M. B. Whish, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 30th October, the wife of Captain E. S Beaumont, R.A., of a son.

At Sealkote, on the 31st October, the wife of Fitzroy Macpherson, Esq., Sutherland Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th November, at St. Mary's and Patrick's Churches, Poona, by the Rev. G. L. Feston and Rev. B. Hafely, Meerman Jan Maughan, widow of the late Colonel Maughan, H. M.'s Bombay Army, to Francis Ronayne O'Kearny, Esq., M.D., Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge Sanitarium, Poorundhur.—No Cards.

DEATHS.

At Cannanore, on the 26th October, Mrs. Francis Caldaira, aged about 85 years.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 30th October, Mr. George Bagley, aged 33 years and 8 months.

At Jhansie, on the 27th October, Mrs. Amelia Hunter, wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary C. Hunter, Army Commissariat Department.

At Simla, suddenly, on the 29th October, Jessie Maria, the beloved child of Captain and Mrs. E. N. Perkins, aged 9 years 6 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. C.'s Steamer *Singapore* will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Ramlingam, and Calcutta, per steamer *Pearl*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—NOV.—1863.

New Moon ..... Wednesday 11d. 0h. 50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter ... Wednesday 18d. 1·h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon ..... Wednesday 25d. 1h. 5·2 5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour		Evening Gun-Fire.
					Morn	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	10 46	11 6	
Thur	12	Daybreak at 4h.50m.	6 6	5 23	11 26	11 45	
Fri.	13	Britius, Bp.	6 7	5 24	0 4	0 25	
Sat.	14	Twilight ends at 6h. 39m. [Trinity.	6 7	5 24	0 44	1 6	
Sun.	15	24th Sunday after	6 8	5 20	1 28	1 51	
Mon.	16	Venus rises at 2.41.	6 8	5 20	2 14	2 39	
Tues	17	Hugh, Bp. ~	6 10	5 21	3 6	3 35	

Date 7th November Time—8h. 1m. 39s 1

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 11th.—

Thursday 12th.—John Baxter born, 1605.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independance, 1775.

Friday 13th.—Battle of Deig, 1804.—Battle of Kirkee, 1817.—Fortress of Khelat taken by the English, 1839.

Saturday 14th.—Great Earthquake in England, 1318.

Sunday 15th.—First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford, 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1798.

Monday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.

Tuesday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

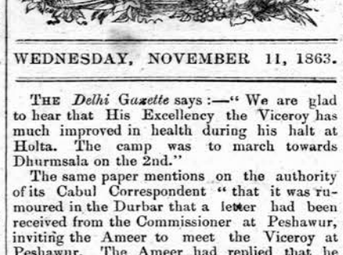
Gentlemen, whose names are now omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 90, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 30
AGRA	Nov. 3	BARODA	Oct. 31
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 30	LONDON	Oct. 19
ALGOA BAY	Oct. 23	MAURITIUS	Aug. 31
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 5
BANGALORE	Nov. 3	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 31	MERRUT	Nov. 3
CAPE	Oct. 3	OOTY	Nov. 4
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 22
DELHI	Nov. 5	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 29
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 24

THE



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—"We are glad to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy has much improved in health during his halt at Holta. The camp was to march towards Dhurmsala on the 2nd."

The same paper mentions on the authority of its Cabul Correspondent "that it was rumoured in the Durbar that a letter had been received from the Commissioner at Peshawur, inviting the Ameer to meet the Viceroy at Peshawur. The Ameer had replied that he was sorry he was prevented from going by illness, (the letter states that he had been ill) but would gladly send his son."

"We hope there is foundation for this report, for we should be glad to see friendly relations established between our Government and the Ameer of Cabul for many reasons."

DOES any one know what has become of the Oriental Inland Steam Company? It was set agoing on paper now a good many years ago, and with a great flourish of trumpets. On the Indus, and on the Sutlej at least, we were promised long before now, steamers with long trains of barges in tow, and an infinity of advantages in train thereupon. A large capital was paid up, mostly in England, we believe, and some subsidies, if we recollect rightly, were actually paid by the Government of India, in consequence of some performances approaching to the promises originally held out. We are doubtful if any regular "train" ever sailed three hundred miles on any of those rivers without some more or less serious disaster, and by a pamphlet of Mr. Bourne's, the original projector of the company, dated, London September 1863, we see that "the company has now only one steamer plying on the Indus, and although she is certainly the best vessel on the river, and has on certain occasions earned considerable freights," Mr. Bourne does "not believe that on the Moultan line she can be steadily and permanently remunerative. When I left Kurrachee," Mr. Bourne continues "in July last, the *Sutlej* steamer was lying broken at Manora, and three barges were lying broken at Ghizree; and to repair these vessels would require an outlay of several thousand pounds. The new steamer *Jhelum* which had been brought out at the beginning of the year, was lying in pieces over the surface of the yard; and the plates were being partially covered up by the drift sand whereby the searching out of the pieces and the erection of the vessel would be rendered more difficult and expensive. Mr. Stewart, who had studied the construction of the *Jhelum*, and who knew where the parts lay, was sent home to England; and Mr. Bancroft, who had all this to learn, was brought from Calcutta with another engineer to fill Mr. Stewart's place. Several workmen were also sent home from Kurrachee just as the repair of the *Sutlej* and the re-erection of the *Jhelum* was about to be begun—these men having been going about idle for a considerable time before. The *Rifle* which Colonel Grimes had sent round to Calcutta, without mentioning to me the intention, was found on her arrival there to be of too small power to tow against the current of the Hooghly—a circumstance which could have been predicted by any one who knew the vessel and the river; and while we have a steamer and barges broken in the creeks of the Indus from the want of a small tug of moderate power, we have such a tug in Calcutta of no service there, and which the Board now suggest should be sold—though who at Calcutta is likely to buy a tug that is too weak for the river, I am unable to conjecture. The *Rifle* certainly, drew too much water to be well suited for two points of the Indus creeks—the one being Ghizree Bunder and the other a point close to the main Indus. But this did not much impair her efficiency, seeing that all the intermediate distance was navigable with facility. The *Rifle* being now gone, the *Sutlej* disabled, and the *Jhelum* not erected, the Company has only one steamer plying on the Indus to support the Kurrachee staff and all the Company's establishment on the Indus."

This is certainly a bad look out for the shareholders, and is in the nature of a public calamity. It is not to be overlooked, however, that Mr. Bourne has now quarrelled with Colonel Grimes and the rest of the directors, and as he ascribes the misfortunes of the company to their injudicious interference with him, to their sending out to India incompetent agents, and to their superseding proper agents, whom he was himself wishing to establish, it may be that he unconsciously gives a colouring to facts, which we believe he is incapable of mis-stating; and it is impossible to doubt, whoever is to blame for it, that the once promising, though never prosperous, Oriental Inland Steam Company is now in a very bad way indeed.

Mr. Bourne seems to ascribe no small part of the company's misfortunes to the machinations of one Mr. Bessemeres, a London Director, and of his son, the Calcutta agent of the concern, whom Mr. Bourne would not have as a joint Managing Director with him. Mr. Bourne wished to have in this office one Mr. Saunders, a Bengal Civil Servant, doing duty in the Punjaub, who, it seems had been partly trained to the engineering profession under Mr. Brunel, and who retained such a liking for it, and acquired such a liking for Mr. Bourne, that he was willing to leave the public service, and cast in his lot with the Oriental Inland Steam Company and Mr. Bourne. However, the Directors in London would not have him on any terms,—nor indeed any person whom Mr. Bourne wished to employ. For instance, there was a Mr. Birch who became known to not a few persons in Bombay a year or two ago in connexion with this company. We believe we should say that Mr. Birch became favourably known, and if any one could have made the concern go on smoothly, he seemed to be the person to do it. The following regarding Mr. Birch appears in Mr. Bourne's pamphlet:—

"I regret that so much should have been said by the Chairman and other spokesemen at the different meetings which have been held in my absence in disparagement of Mr. Birch and his antecedents. I know of no single circumstance calculated to sink Mr. Birch in the estimation of any honest man. He performed his duties to the Company faithfully; and I believe that his incorruptible integrity was the main ground of objection against him. Colonel Grimes says that he was once a singer at the Cider Cellars. If so I do not know of it, nor do I believe the statement to be correct. But, correct or not, it is now of little consequence. Mr Birch I know to have been a gentleman, not merely in birth, manners and education, but in principle, and in mind. I am aware that years ago he was enamoured of music, and sang frequently at some of the music halls in London. But I do not know that there was anything improper or dishonourable in this proceeding, and Mr. Bessemeres, I humbly consider, in urging this objection against Mr. Birch, must have been moved by a hostile spirit, seeing that he is the very last man who could fairly take exception to the antecedents of any one. Mr. Birch is the son of an eminent physician at Blackheath, now retired from business. His brother is a clergyman of the Church of England, who distinguished himself very much, I understand, at Oxford and Cambridge. His father's partner and successor attended my father, the late Captain Bourne, as his physician when resident at Blackheath. At this time, however, I did not know Mr. Birch. But when, in the middle of 1858, it had been determined by this Company to send a number of workmen from this country to India, and to insure their lives, I applied to several of the insurance offices in London to ascertain from which of them I could obtain the most advantageous terms, and Mr. Birch, who at that time held the position of confidential clerk or secretary to the manager of one of the insurance offices at the West End, gave me most valuable assistance, in consequence of which, we were able to get the insurance done on lower terms than we at first thought possible.

"On my return from India in August, 1859, I found that Mr. Birch had set up as an insurance agent, on his own account in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and was supported by a number of the insurance companies to which he was favourably known. But as the business was not very profitable, he was not indisposed to become a candidate for the office of manager of the Parcels Department in India, which the Board at this time, determined to institute: and having the favourable opinion of several of the Directors, he was duly appointed. I see that it is stated at one of the meetings, either by Mr

There is nothing either new or positive from America. One day Burnside is said to have retired to Cumberland Gap, while the Confederates had taken possession of Knoxville; but the next telegram brings Burnside back to Knoxville, and still leaves him in command, although his supercession had been circumstantially announced. It seems to be tolerably clear that Rosecrans has received reinforcements and that his communications with the North are open, although he is greatly harassed by the cavalry of the enemy. Neither army, however, has attempted any actual demonstration, and both are said to be securely entrenched, and to be preparing for a grand field-day, which cannot be long delayed. At Charleston, the besieged are evidently wearing out the besiegers. They are restoring the defences of Fort Sumter, and it is said that they have even attacked the Federal fleet. The Federal general had been obliged to abandon Morris Island; and the feud between the naval and military commanders had risen to so great a height that at the date of the last telegram those officers, upon whose unanimity the success of the siege depends, were no longer upon speaking terms.

In the neighbourhood of Washington there is a general feeling of uneasiness, which is ill concealed under the bombast of official announcements and newspaper fabrications. Lee's army has been considerably augmented. I know amounts to 90,000 men, in addition to which force he is said to have reserves at Richmond numbering upwards of 12,000. It is not surprising under these circumstances that the tranquillity of Washington should every now and then be shaken to its centre by rumours of approaching invasion. Lee is expected to descend some day upon the capital; but we take it for granted he will wait for a more favourable opportunity than the present moment offers. Mr. Lincoln has appointed the 26th of November for a day o thanksgiving for all Americans abroad and at home. In the proclamation appointing this pious office he congratulates the country on its prosperity, its increasing population, and its peaceful relations with foreign States. According to this proclamation America never was so flourishing. But the President in depicting the striking features of this Golden Age, omits one characteristic fact, that just at the very moment when he was issuing his congratulations, gold had risen to 146.

We have already alluded to the Schleswig-Holstein question. Its actual position is not very intelligible. All that can be said is that a delay has arisen in carrying out Federal execution; and all that can be hoped for is that delay may bring its usual result of ultimate adjustment. It seems that Saxony and Hanover, the Powers who had been appointed to execute the will of the Diet, could not agree between themselves. They wanted to know which of them was to take the command, and, still more, they desired to be informed who was to pay the expense. These questions were not very easily answered, and so the fiery council passed in its course. Earl Russell's despatch came opportunely to supply another reason for hesitation; and in this dead-lock the affair seems to be fixed at present.

The appearance of Her Majesty for the first time in public since the death of the Prince Consort has been an occasion of public congratulation in all parts of the kingdom. The inauguration of a statue in Aberdeen in honour of the Prince was a natural and appropriate opportunity for the renewal of her Majesty's open relations with her subjects; and now that the ice has been broken, we trust her Majesty will improve upon so auspicuous a beginning. Royalty has its duties as well as its privileges. Its private sorrows are entitled to the highest and most respectful consideration from all classes of the people; and certainly no nation ever sympathised more truly with the domestic grief of a Sovereign than the English nation has sympathised with her Majesty on her great bereavement. But there is a limit to reasonable grief, beyond which it is almost a denial of the wisdom of Providence to carry our unavailing regrets. We must all return to our duties, be our private sufferings what they may; and her Majesty, who has set so noble an example to her people in all the relations of life to which she has been called and in the most trying and difficult circumstances, will now, we earnestly hope, resume that public station which she once adorned with so much dignity and grace.

The Social Science Association has just closed a very successful Commemoration at Edinburgh, under the presidentship of Lord Brougham. The occasion drew out the "old man eloquent" into dissertations upon many subjects, from the American war to the cheap publications of some of those printers who are fortunate enough to have secured his lordship's good opinion, and who, in consequence, enjoy the enormous advantage of being extensively advertised through his lordship's panegyrics. We cannot help thinking that the Social Science Association would stand better before the outside public if there were a little less egotism in its proceedings and if its actual objects were more satisfactorily defined. The topics traversed throughout this last meeting embrace a multitude of matters which do not appear at the first blush to have any very direct connection with social science, or, indeed, with science, or social life, in any aspect And out of this chaos of speeches and papers comes an exceedingly confused notion of the objects of the Association, and an unpleasant feeling that it is "everything by turns and nothing long." We are happy notwithstanding to admit that it has opened up some subjects with marked ability, and that many of its papers, whether they are illustrative of Social Science or not, abound in special knowledge, and possess a special interest. Amongst these we may particularly direct the attention of our readers to Miss Nightingale's observations on the sanitary state of the Indian navy.

The ill-feeling between the French commander in Rome and the Pontifical government grows wider every day. The soldier who offended is still protected by the Roman authorities, who refuse to give him up. General Montebello has left Rome and gone to Paris; and there is a sinister rumour that the Pope will demand his recall. We wonder what would come of such a step. When some people fall out, they say, other people come by their own.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

(Morning Post.)

The long-talked-of Court-martial on Colonel Crawley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, is expected to commence its sittings at Aldershott in a few days. The accused is understood to have reported himself at head quarters, and witnesses for the prosecution and the defence, to the number of nearly 200, are believed to be in readiness to deliver their testimony. They have nearly all been brought over expressly from India for the purpose. Some 20 officers are detached from their duty, and the strength of the Inniskillings is reduced by nearly a third in consequence. A court composed of very distinguished officers, with General Sir George Wetherall as its president, has been nominated. The deputy adjutant-general of the forces has been selected to conduct the prosecution; a very eminent counsel is engaged to suggest the defence: and it is expected that the proceedings will extend over several weeks. There is consequently every aptitude that a most searching and thorough investigation into the painful circumstances necessitating this inquiry will at last be instituted. It is to be hoped there will, for it is estimated that the trial will cost the country from £40,000 to £50,000.

As far as the public at present knows anything of the proceedings about to be commenced next week, it is believed that the question to be investigated by the court will simply be:—Did Colonel Crawley, by undue severity, cause or accelerate the death of Sergeant-Major Lilly? The point on which considerable stress had been laid during the agitation of the subject, namely, Whether the original arrest was legal, or illegal, is manifestly of such minor importance in presence of a charge which involves manslaughter, that it has been wisely decided to refrain from complicating the proceedings by its introduction. It is obvious that were Sergeant-Major Lilley happily alive at this moment, the solution of the legality or illegality of his arrest would scarcely be desirable at the cost of £50,000. It is to be trusted, therefore, that if this court-martial is to end before Christmas, all intrusion of Colonel Crawley's parades, Paymaster Smales's accounts, or Lieutenant Fitzsimons's eyes—topics which were perpetually cropping up during the discussion—will be eliminated altogether from the trial. The public has demanded to know if Colonel Crawley committed a very gross act of tyranny, and Colonel Crawley is here to stand that inquiry.

Now, the issue which will doubtless result from this searching tribunal may very probably, whichever way it terminates, set at rest many a doubtful point on regimental discipline or martial law, and well be of unquestionable benefit to the British service generally. Supposing that this court should pronounce that there is no case to be made out against Colonel Crawley, will not the public be compelled to admit that they have been a little hasty in invoking it at so fearful a price? Such a contingency begins to seem by no means improbable. Since the arrival in England of the accused and his witnesses, it is but natural that they have been by no means silent on the subject. We hear that the friends of Colonel Crawley confidently predict that this *pro-de monstre* will prove a gigantic humbug. They affirm that he is in a position to prove incontestably that the original arrest was not only legal, but unavoidable, and that, moreover, it was only carried out with the sanction of his superiors. They declare that unimpeachable testimony will be produced to show that not only was the arrest carried out with no undue severity, but that the quarters to which the sergeant-major was confined were larger and better ventilated than those inhabited by many commissioned officers; that Colonel Crawley himself requested that the imprisonment might be changed from close to open arrest; that, such as it was, it entailed no injury to the other prisoners; that he was never informed by the adjutant or surgeon that the state of the sergeant-major required treatment different to the others; and that his unfortunate death was to be attributed to purely natural causes. This is what has been openly affirmed in military circles for the last 10 days. Should these predictions prove correct, and Colonel Crawley's exoneration be made manifest, will not the public begin to perceive that it was, in all probability, equally palpable to the authorities on the spot, and that it would have been worth while to have paid as much deference to their opinion as to the pressure from without of prejudiced statements and violent exaggeration?

But, supposing that the verdict of the court-martial is directly the reverse of that just suggested; supposing that the culpability of Colonel Crawley is brought home, a sentence pronounced and duly carried out, would not such an issue have been just as certainly elicited in India? Can any one doubt, now that the heat of a Parliamentary discussion has cooled down, but that a court of distinguished officers there, as utterly above all suspicion as those nominated here, would have arrived at as just a conclusion? Could the authorities there be really suspected of "packing" a court, any more than that such a subterfuge could be possible here? The very idea is out of the question. The authorities in India thought there was no investigation necessary; the authorities in England, relying justly on those whom they had appointed to so high a trust, confirmed their decision. That the battle will be closely fought, and that no exertion will be spared to prove or disprove the charge alleged, will, we fear, rest almost the only point on which the public can really congratulate themselves; for, whichever way the court may decide, there must always remain the reflection that in pressing their stipulations they have been culpably indifferent to the cost.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THERE has been a rumour current for some time on the continent that Russia purposes despatching an army of 50,000 men to the frontier of Gallicia and Austria. The Polish journal the 'Czas' and the Austrian 'Presse' comment as follows on this anouncement. The 'Czas' says:—

Journals in the service of the government of St Petersburg have spread a rumour of the impending despatch of 50,000 Russian troops to the frontier of Gallicia. This is one of those manœuvres to which we have frequently invited attention and which the Muscovite government employs from time to time, as much to overawe Poland as to hide its own weakness and impatience. We have upon several occasions given a detailed account of the strength of the Russian army, and of its distribution over the vast territory of the empire. We repeat, that the four corps of the standing army, the majority of the cavalry reserve, and a great number of picket troops, which were neither employed for the war in Hungary nor in the Crimea (*i. e.*, the two divisions of the Guard, part of the Grenadier corps, and a portion of the reserve regiments) are at present engaged in fighting the Poles. All the disposable troops having, therefore, been summoned to the theatre of war, we may well ask whence the Czar can procure the reinforcement of 50,000 men referred to. We are convinced that this corps will speedily be metamorphosed into some thousands of fresh troops from St. Petersburg to relieve a portion of the Guard, which will then return to the capital.

The 'Presse' takes a somewhat different view of the Muscovite proceeding, though, possibly, not a better informed one:—

The rumour which has recently engaged public attention, and called forth all sorts of apprehensions, may therefore well be regarded as possessing little foundation in fact. We do not intend to deny that Russian troops have recently arrived at the Austrian frontiers of Poland, and that others will probably follow; but should this take place, we believe ourselves in a position to state that not the slightest apprehension is entertained in Vienna, for the very sufficient reason that Austria has not, on its part, given certain cause for such a step. The Austrian Cabinet, as we are informed has replied to the repeated complaints of Russia that the insufficient guard kept upon the frontier permitted the entrance of men and weapons from Gallicia, by declaring that every effort was made upon this side to detain such reinforcements, in accordance with the stipulations of treaties and the requirements of the laws of nations; but that provided effectual prevention was not achieved, it must leave the Russian troops themselves to accomplish what was required by military occupation of its own side of the frontier. Russia has not waited to be told this twice, and is now apparently making the arrangements recommended at Vienna To this has dwindled the much-talked about report of the advance of the Russians into Gallicia: and it seems to us to argue a widely different conclusion from the impending outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Russia.

An eye-witness of certain heart-rending atrocities in Warsaw writes to the 'Times' of the 14th October as follows:—

Five Poles were shot at the same moment of time in five different parts of the town on the 30th September—to make largest proclamation of terrorism. After execution, their bodies were thrown roughly into rude carts and partially covered with a tarpaulin, to be escorted through the streets by a troop of cavalry, a troop of lancers, and two companies of infantry. Men and women, ladies of quality included, were in the deepest mourning, the ladies drawing black veils over their faces. The people did not speak to each other, even in whispers, but silently shook hands, as a brother grasps the hand of a sister when one dearest to them is passing away. I saw one of their butcheries—the one which took place in Bankisquare, opposite the Polish Bank. A lad of 18 years was brought thither to be shot. The charge against him was that he had threatened another man (a Russian) with violence—what is done in Whitechapel by 20 persons, at least, every day that passes. He had not used firearms, or attempted to kill, but had threatened violence. The accused, when stripped of his coat and waistcoat, had on a fair white linen shirt, the finest shirt he had ever worn in his life (evidently a gift for the occasion), and his eyes were covered with a bandage of fine linen, said to be the gift of the ladies. He was placed at the end of an avenue of soldiers, in an apparatus of wooden framework which propped him up—stocks for legs and arms. A monk of the Roman Catholic Church spoke frequently to him, commending him to Heaven, as I suppose, and when this was done the gendarmes bound him to the stocks and five sergeants of infantry took aim at a short distance, and simultaneously discharged their muskets. There was a universal groan from the people, "not loud but deep." One ball of the five entered the neck beneath one ear, another struck the fleshy part of one leg, and three balls missed the man altogether. He was wounded, but not killed. Orders were instantly given to reload; the five muskets were again discharged when three bullets entered the chest, and the penalty of life was paid—vengeance had its craving!

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' thus fills up this tale of woe against Russia:

In Warsaw the system of wholesale punishment for the offences of individuals is carried out with barbarous and indiscriminating rigour. Of this the affair at the Hotel de l'Europe is an example. A person of mysterious and suspicious character, said to have acted as spy both for Poles and Russians was, lodging there. An assassin one Herman Bertholdy, made his way into the Hotel and stabbed him. They struggled out together upon the stairs: the murderer disengaged himself from the grasp of his victim, sprang through a glass door, cutting himself severally in the act, and made his escape. He was tracked for some distance by the blood drops that fell from him, but finally escaped. The hotel, which is a very large one, making up 200 to 300 beds, was forthwith shut up: the persons lodging there were driven out into the streets, and the building was militarily occupied.

The most important item of news to report at present is that the Polish government of Augustowo and the district of Lomza have been turned over to the administration of the Russian empire. As yet this has only taken place in a military point of view but Russians of high standing have been heard to declare that the incorporation of Poland with Russia has been decided on, and that indeed, as no other administration than a purely military one exists the transition may be regarded as already carried out. A glance at the map will convince every one of the importance of the measure, as well as of the probability that the government is perhaps hastening to carry it into execution in view of certain eventualities. In other words the Russian government has publicly defied the Western Powers, set at nought its own interpretation of the treaty of Vienna, and annexed a territory of nearly 10,000 square miles, inhabited by 800,000 people, to its own dominions. It is positively stated that the Mierosławskians, as they are termed, who recently became members of the national government, have resigned their posts.

Upon the pretext of the doors of houses not being properly closed, the soldiers break in and pillage in Warsaw in open day. General Lewszu, the police-director, passing through the Sulnit of Leszno, observed a door a-jar. He entered the house, caused the porter to be flogged, and fined the landlord 50 roubles. Upon the landlord complaining, Lewszu advised him to apply to the national government, who would no doubt allot him an indemnity. General Lewszu has ordered soldiers charged with the collection of taxes to dirty their boots in the kennels, and light their pipes when sent upon their rounds; they are to wait in the drawing-rooms and no other places, until the taxes are paid. The men obey with savage glee. They enter the most splendidly carpeted apartments, defile costly furniture, and pollute the rooms with the coarsest tobacco. They demand to be served with brandy, and when the tax is defrayed, retire, carrying off anything that takes their fancy.

In consequence of information received by the police, a search was made at the Grabowski Palace, in the Meth Strasse. It is said that arms, cartridges, and uniforms were found on the premises. The proprietors and male inmates were arrested, and the palace has been surrounded by military.

The following ladies have lately been set to Siberia by order of General Mouravieff:—

1. Thecla Kiviatkowska, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, aged 20, who was banished, without trial, after a detention in prison of two days. She had been placed in the same cell with the lowest criminals, and it was only after much interest had been used in her favour that she was removed to the room where women are confined.

2. Idalia Lopacinska, secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who had been a fortnight in prison and was declared not guilty at her trial.

3 and 4. Adela and Idalia Horodeuska, banished because their brother, under the name of Kizgailo had been an insurgent leader in the district of Wilna,

5 and 6. Their nieces, who are mere children and were under their protection were also banished.

7. Michalina Rychter. No reason was assigned for the banishment of this lady.

8. Matilda Buczynska, an old lady of great wealth in the district of Swieniany. The pretext given for her banishment was that some years ago she was president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, but the real reason is said to be her vast property, which has all fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The melancholy fate of the English workman at Warsaw, who was condemned to be shot by the Russian soldiery, and of which the bare facts had reached us on our last issue, is thus given in detail:—

The execution of William Alger, one of the workmen employed in the factory of Evans and Co., for manufacturing grenades, took place in the courtyard of the building recently. All the workmen of the factory were compelled by the police to be witnesses of the fate of their comrade. Only two or three favoured persons were admitted, among others the English consul general, Colonel Stanton, and Mr. Ran, the partner of Messrs. Evans, Messrs. Evans brothers having returned to England two years ago. It is undertood that Alger met his fate with determination, and rejected an offer of pardon upon condition of denouncing his accomplices, made upon the place of execution; he leaves a wife and two children. The proprietors of the factory were condemned by Gen-rals Berg to pay a fine of 15,000 roubles; but the English consul, protesting against the injustice of the order, and representing that owing to Mr. Evans's absence in England at the time the manufacture of the grenades took place, it was impossible that he could have any complicity in the affair, the decree was cancelled.

The Russians have plundered the village of Boniewo, and burnt that of Ciepiln, in the palatinate of Kalisch. The insurgent troops are well equipped for the winter, and are being strongly reinforced by peasant volunteers. Baronowicz, Eitmanowicz, Watzowicz, and Tolkin are harassing the Russian troops in the palatinate of Augustowo. According to news received from Warsaw, MM. Massahki, Silwicz, Joiz, and Wroblewski, all Polish nobles, and Wroblewski's wife have been shot; the latter on suspicion of being a spy in the interest of the insurgents. The news of the trial and execution of the insurgent chief Iskra by the national government is confirmed.

The Dresden Journal of October 15 publishes a telegram from Warsaw, stating that engagements have taken place in the government of Plock between the insurgents and the Russians. The insurgents, led by Kabinsky, Orlik, and Czerny, were defeated, and suffered considerable loss.

An aide-de-camp of General Mouravieff has already arrived in Suwalki to assume the office of Governor.

According to intelligence received at Breslau on the 16th October from Poland, an important engagement took place on the 14th in the vicinity of Lautenberg, near the Prussian frontier. The insurgents repulsed the Russian attack by the use of the bayonet.

The Russian naval establishment belonging to M. Hoser in Warsaw, has been confiscated by the Russian authorities on account of a shot having been fired from the building.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.

THE Third Ordinary Meeting of this Company was held on the 5th of October at the London Tavern; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair. The report of the directors appeared in our last number.

The Chairman said that a dividend earned from revenue of 3 per cent. for the half-year would furnish the best commentary upon the text of the report. The company's operations had been but recently undertaken and the usual incidents had occurred—partial success and partial failure, the former of a nature to afford ground to hope for its continuance and increase, the latter being sufficiently explained by the want of judgment in a particular agency which had since been re-modelled. The principles on which the Company had proceeded, of endeavouring to act within, rather than against, existing associations, had been appreciated and enabled the directors to secure the good will and co-operation of others engaged in the same pursuit. They had proceeded cautiously, and were enabled, notwithstanding losses from causes they had no reason to anticipate, to recommand a dividend upon the result of the half-year's working. The company had advantages over those in India of capital and systematic organisation, with officers specially trained in the great carrying establishment of this country, and selected for their high qualifications. Those gentlemen had, as a body, fully justified the expectations of the board, and the shareholders might rely upon their interest being safe in their hands. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be approved and adopted, and that a dividend be declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, payable on and after the 19th of October.

Mr. W. Hartridge seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Captain J. A. Angus, seconded by the Rev. H. Waldron, Mr. J. E. Coleman and Mr Ls. Engstrom, the retiring auditors, were re-elected, with an allowance of 10 guineas each.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—*Home News, Oct. 10.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at the London Tavern; on Wednesday, October 7, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th day of June last. Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the directors, presided.

The Chairman said he thought they might congratulate themselves on the general prosperity of the institution. He did not refer so much to the value of their shares on the Stock Exchange as to the fact that every half-year the proprietary was making a further basis by the admission of small holders who were looking to the bank as an investment, a class which he considered a very valuable one, and also to the increase which took place every half-year in their deposits. As they were aware, credit was the main source of prosperity to every bank, and the directors had always laid great stress upon that which was the best safeguard of credit, an ample reserved fund. Circumstances had not admitted hitherto of their making up that reserve fund to anything like the amount which it ought to be at. As they were aware, they had in the last year an unhappy loss of £50,000, which they had to clear off altogether, and they considered that a sufficient call on the shareholders, without stopping their dividends further to add to the reserve fund. Things were now in a very different position. This was not the time for them to submit a proposition to make an addition to the reserve fund. They left that to the next annual meeting in April. Still the directors considered it indispensable that in submitting to the shareholders any dividend for the half-year they should keep back such a sum as would go far towards making at the close of the year a large addition to the reserve fund, thereby confirming the credit which the bank had hitherto enjoyed. He could now state, in round figures, the result of the profit and loss account. They never gave them exactly at this meeting, but he could state them within a few hundred pounds. In point of fact the books were balanced every half-year, and the auditors had examined them. They carried forward £4,368 undivided profits from the previous half-year. To those undivided profit they had to add the earnings in the half year ending 30th June, £51,559, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. That made in round figures a total sum for distribution of £56,000. In proposing a dividend out of that sum he must candidly add that the directors had borne in mind that during the previous year, in consequence of the unfortunate loss to which he had adverted, the shareholders received only one dividend of 2½ per cent. They therefore thought that with every consideration for the reserve fund, they ought to stretch the point a little, and that the dividend this-half year should be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. That would absorb £32,200 and would leave £23,800 to be carried forward to the next half year, and to be ultimately absorbed in a reserve fund. Banks in the East were not under such perfect control as those at home, but all they could say was that at the present moment the bank was in a very good condition. Since their last meeting their branches at Ran-goon and Kurrachee had been in operation, and they had determined on opening a branch at Batavia. There was nothing in the law of Holland to prevent them, and they learned that there was an ample field there They had come to this determination on the advice of their manager at Singapore, and they had a gentleman now on his way out who had had great experience in Holland, and who understood the language. They meant to pursue the same course, leaving the occupied fields to others, and from time to time looking to new places for business where there was a margin open for a fresh bank. In conclusion, he moved, "That an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, be now declared for the half-year ended on the 30th June last, payable on and after the the 14th October."

Mr. Peter Bell seconded.

Mr. Huggins said the capital account was, as they all knew, £1 000,000, out of which £644,000 had been called up, leaving £356,000 still to be called. It would be agreeable to the shareholders to know whether the directors intended to call this up. It seemed to him the time had arrived when with great advantage to the shareholders the whole af the capital might be called up, by means of which they would be in possession of a large reserve fund, and be in the enjoyment of the dividends.

The Chairman said they might according to the charter, extend the capital to three millions, with the consent of the Treasury, but the directors had power, without reference to the Treasury, to raise the capital to one million. That was under the consideration of the directors—(hear, hear)—and they could make that increase of capital without calling a meeting of the shareholders.

The motion was then put and unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.—*Id.*

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 6.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. W. Helps, Chaplain of the Second Class, to the Chaplain of the First Class.

The Rev. W. R. Beach's Commission as Chaplain of the fourth Class to bear date the "29th of December, 1859," instead of the "2nd of February, 1861," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 15th of October, 1861.

MILITAR STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant-Superintendent of Stores, Philip Atkin Le Breton, from half-pay, to be Deputy-Assistant-Superintendent of Stores.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 16.

98th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C. B., to be Colonel, vice General William Lindsay Darling, deceased.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Captain John Clerk, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, vice Augustus Gladwyn Churchill Inge, who exchanges.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Henry John Blumberg, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Edward Llewellyn Thomas, who retires.

7th Hussars.—Lieutenant Richard Topham to be Captain by purchase, vice John B. Phillipson, who retires; Cornet John Gaspard Watkins Le Marchant to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Topham; Ensign Gerald Montgomery Porter, from the 15th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Le Marchant.

19th Hussars.—Cornet Elliot Alexander Money, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Albert Hearsey, deceased.

5th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant William Church Ormond to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant James Hartley, who resigns that appointment.

6th Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick Baird, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alfred Teevan, who exchanges.

8th Foot.—Captain Hon. Somerset Richard Hamilton Ward, from Adjutant of a Depot Battalion, to be Captain, vice Tarte, who exchanges.

10th Foot.—Ensign Edward Authur Illingworth to be Lieutenant without purchase; vice Frederick John Granville, who resigns; Ensign Parnell Thomas Maillard to be Lieut by purchase, vice Henry E. Poole who retires; Gentlemen-Cadet Thomas Orton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase vice Maillard; Edward Walter Austin, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Illingworth.

13th Foot.—Ensign John Arthur Powell Kyte Harwood to be Lieutanant by purchase, vice Henry Alexander C. Wroughton, who retires; Archibald William Harrison, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Harwood.

15th Foot.—Spencer Byng Astley, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Porter transferred to the 7th Hussars.

20th Foot.— Lieutenent Harry Russell Bowlby to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Joseph Cooke Cox, promoted.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Peter H. Delamere to be Captain without purchase, vice Crofton Peddie, deceased; Ensign Edmund Eyre Coote to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Delamere; Gentleman Cadet Robert Frederick Willoughby, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Coote.

41st Foot.—Lieutenent Raynsford Taylor, from half-pay, late 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Irving Francis Kennedy, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase.

43rd Foot.—Staff-Surgeon Augustus Frederick Turner to be Surgeon, vice Barclay appointed to the Staff.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant Alfred Teevan from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Frederick Baird, who exchanges; Thomas Drew, gent., to be Ensign, vice William Thomas Thompson, transferred to the 83rd Foot; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Brebner N. B., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

58th Foot.—Ensign William Wordsworth to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Donald George Anderson, whose promotion by purchase on the 22nd of September, 1863, has been cancelled; Gentleman Cadet Walter Hailes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wordsworth.

60th Foot.—Captain W. Henry Ivimy, from the 83rd Foot, to be Captain, vice George Ffrench Stehelin, who exchanges.

76th Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Edmondson Dudley to be Assistant-Surgeon.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick Karslake to be Captain by purchase, vice Frederick Dickinson, who retires; Captain George Ffrench Stehelin, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Henry Ivimy, who exchanges; Ensign George E. Emes Blunt to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Karslake; Ensign William Tubman Thompson, from the 55th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Blunt; Lieutenant Nicholas Pennefather to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant William Forbes Anderson, deceased.

92nd Foot.—Staff Surgeon Alexander Clark Ross, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Reid appointed to the Staff.

101st Foot.—Ensign William Brydon, from the 102nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Manley C. M. Dixon, transferred to the 8th Foot.

Rifle Brigade.—Captain Augustus Gladwyn Churchill Inge, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice John Clerk, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment.—Major and Brevet Colonel George Herbert Frederick Campbell, from half pay late Grenadier Guards, to be Major, vice Hughes, promoted to Lieut-Colonel, 3rd West India Regiment; Captain Herbert Gauntlett Panter to be Major by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Campbell, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Hopewell Smith to be Captain by purchase, vice Panter; Ensign Richard Charles Clarke to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smith; John Edward Bale, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Clarke.

3rd West India Regiment.—Ensign Francis Archibald Stewart to be Lieutenant by purchase. vice Alexander Stewart Hincks, promoted.

CAVALRY DEPOT (MAIDSTONE).

Lieutenant James Stocker Grant Smith, 6th Dragoons, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant George Luck, 6th Dragoons, who has embarked for India.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Walter John Tarte, from the 8th Foot to be Adjutant, vice the Hon. S. R. H. Ward, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Alexander Barclay, M. D, from the 43rd Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Turner, appointed to the 43rd Foot.

Surgeon Thomas Bassett Reid, from the 92nd Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Ross, appointed to the 92nd Foot.

Gordon Hammond, M. D., to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Charles Augustus Wetherall to be Chaplain of the fourth class.

BREVET.

Colonel Burke Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Major-General while acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edwin Weare, 50th Foot, having completed five years' qualifying service, to be Colonel.

Brevet Major George W. Raikes, half-pay 76th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners retired upon full pay, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Paymaster Horatio Morgan, 43sd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Quartermaster William Young, who retires upon half-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

LOCAL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed to-day, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock A.M.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of R. Haines, Esq., M. B.; Henry Gamble, Esq.; F. King Esq.; J. B Hayne, Esq.; Henry J. Stewart, Esq.; and Dhirujlal Mathooradass, Esq.

HIGH COURT.—We learn that the Judges of the High Court, Appellate side, have made an arrangement that in future on every Wednesday there will be a separate Court for the disposal of the miscellaneous business. This will relieve the Counsel from the great inconvenience which they used to suffer on account of their cases being adjourned frequently.

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS corps of accomplished musicians and clever comic *Artistes*, presented their fourth concert on Monday evening, before an audience fully as crowded and fashionable as at any of the preceding performances. In noticing this unique entertainment, it should be observed that it is one of those admirable combinations of good music and comic acting of a peculiar character which must be witnessed and enjoyed in order to be justly appreciated. The varied entertainments presented by this clever troupe were most ably executed, and were received with unqualified applause, but having in a recent notice adverted at some length to the various features of the programme, we deem it unnecessary to add more than a few words, with regard to the vocal and other performances; amongst the former we should mention the Part song of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," sung by Messrs. Rayner, Herberte, Caster, and Collins. This was given with great effect, and the solo passage, by Mr. Herberte rendered with consummate taste and judgment, Mr. Collins's rich *alto* voice coming in sweetly and effectively; the song was rapturously applauded and a repetition demanded, which was omitted in consequence of the length of the Programme. "We are Coming Sister Mary," sung by Mr. Rayner, was one of the gems, and the harmony of the chorus was beautiful and touching to the heart.

"Where should this Music be;
In the air or the Earth"?

The comic pieces were given with great spirit, and Mr. Collins's make up, always in good taste for the Prima Donna, coupled with his extraordinary *contraalto* voice makes this part of the entertainment quite enjoyable and pleasing. He is without doubt the most versatile artist that ever visited Bombay, but having already done justice to the musical performances of this company, it would be unfair before we finish were we to omit mentioning "Brown," Tambourine Brown, or Champion Brown; well does he deserve the title. His dancing, cannot, we use some other term—Pedalion movements,—or Pedal manipulation—is something very extraordinary, more wonderful than we have ever before seen in any part of the world, and more astounding than we are likely to see for some time to come; we are unacquainted with the technical or rather artistic varied terms of the Terpsichorean or Salatory movements. The toe and heel, double-shuffle, back-slide, tremolo-double, tremolo—when every inch of flesh, every fibre and muscle seem to quiver, and yet the body appears almost staturesque in its stillness; his perception of time is marvellous, no matter what the movement, what his position, or what innovations he may introduce on each occasion, not the sixteenth part of a semiquaver is he behind or before the accompanying musician, and at length the *acme* is reached amidst the loudest acclamations, when after a series of extraordinary multipedalion gyrations he gives a series of measures to popular melodies, the accompaniments to which he plays with the plated heels of his own boots; we cannot do the subject or the hero justice even if we were to call Virgil to our aid, *Pedes virum que cano.* Brown appears in his costume encircled by a magnificent Belt, the history of which we published a few days ago. Many enquiries are made how long the company will remain, and we are assured by Mr. Smith, the Director, that the "Christy's" will give but six more concert prior to their departure for Madras and Calcutta.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 7th November.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Manockjee Framjee and three others were placed at the bar, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by one Muncherjee Bomanjee.

Mr. Pandoorung for the prosecution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the defence.

The prosecutor stated that on Monday the 5th of October last, the defendants came to his house, the wife of defendant No. 1 accompanied them. Defendant No. 2 said why did you purchase the ground belonging to defendant No. 1. The woman abused me, and defendant No. 2 seized the tail of my jacket. I called out for the police and a sepoy came and arrested the defendants. They were then released at my request and when they proceeded some distance they held out threatening language towards me.

Two other witnesses were then called to support the plaintiff's case. The witnesses contradicted the plaintiff in several material points.

His Worship dismissed the charge.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 5th November 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ERSKINE AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

Kashidas Bhikaridas, Appellant, Chabildass, vs. Purmanundas, Respondent.

DEFAMATION.—Respondent Chabildass has brought this action against appellant Kashidas, the Editor and Manager of the *Surat Vurutman Durpun*, to recover damages to the extent of Rs. 500, owing to appellant Kashidass having in the *Vurutman*, which was issued on the 10th of October 1859, published an article reflecting on his character and reputation. Appellant Kashidass admitted that he was the Editor of the *Vurutman*, but that his duty was merely to prepare drafts of articles for the paper; that Virzbhookhandass the printer and publisher of the paper was the responsible party; that it was not clear what were the libellous expressions complained of. On the 23rd of February 1861, the Moonsiff of Surat, Mr. Kaikhushro Hormusjee, awarded respondent Chabildass the damages sued for, because he considered that the article in question contained libellous matter reflecting on the character and reputation of respondent Chabildas. The following are the grounds on which the Moonsiff passed his decision:—

The question at issue in this case is. Is there any libellous matter in the article printed and published in the *Surat Vurutman Durpun* of the 10th October 1859, entailing loss of character and reputation on the plaintiff Chabildass? If so, if Kashidas is justified in doing so. This is an action of libel brought by Chabildas Purmanandas against Kashidas Bhikaridas for his having printed and published an article in the *Surat Vurutman Durpun* of the 10th October 1859, reflecting on his character and reputation. The defendant Kashidas in his written statement set up the plea that he was merely an Editor, that his duty was merely to prepare drafts of articles, that Virzbhookhandas Kirparam, who used to print and publish the newspaper, was the responsible party. But Kashidas in his oral examination admits that, "I am the Editor and Manager of a newspaper called the *Surat Vurutman Durpun*, since February 1858, that Virzbhookhandass Kirparam who died either in October or November last, was the proprietor of the said paper, that Govindunda Kirparam, the brother of the deceased is its present proprietor, that I do not receive any fixed salary as Editor, but get two-

and property. Several, who could not bear such pressing outrage, desert their native land, and seek refuge, where the tyrant can no longer persecute him. But this last course cannot be adopted by all. There are many who patiently suffer various sorts of oppression, without taking any step whatever. For, how could they leave the place in which they were born, and their forefathers lived? And how could they make up their mind to cast aside their agriculture, and professions, and scores of dear things connected with their birthplace? The natives of India are generally averse to all such expedients. Not only the Nawab's people feel themselves insecure under his rule, but many of our citizens who hold valuable property at Doomus gradually lose all confidence in his conduct. The native sailors, who are so notorious in committing piracy, of which the native merchants hourly complain, have their homes at Bhimpore, where they safely lodge everything, as the Nawab, it is said, feels himself satisfied, as he is kept well paid in the affair.

It is regretful that we have been obliged to pass such heavy strictures upon a Native Ruler. We have not the slightest acquaintance with the Nawab of Sacheen, or bear the least malice or grudge against him. We have exposed the Nawab only on public grounds, with the view that hundreds of people may perhaps be able to obtain a chance of benefitting by it, but if we came to know that we have caused any unjust offence, on one can fell more pleasure than ourselves to afford ample amends.

Before concluding, we would earnestly request the Agent to institute the most searching enquiry in the murder case that we have related above. We cannot possibly believe that such a damnatory affair must escape totally the notice of our enlightened and powerful Government in this nineteenth century. We think the assistance of our able and penetrating Hozoor Deputy Magistrate must be called for by the Agent. Judging from the state of public opinion, we vote that the Native Agent should be set aside in this business, by which it is supposed, satisfaction both to the public and the relatives of the unfortunate deceased will ensue.

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA,

(Indian Empire, Oct. 31.)

We have not quite recovered from the stagnation of the holidays. Our temper is not more equable than it was when we addressed our readers last week, nay if we somewhat more ruffled when we were told of the happy days at Burdwan, where we could not go—the excellent races which we did not see—and the splendid balls in which we did not trip the light fantastic with a merry blue-eyed lassie fresh from "across the water." We cursed the gout, which prevented us from joining in this part of the amusement, but we hope that our enemy will have fled before Christmas, and we shall then be able to join in the festivites of that joyous season. Now would it not have a better effect upon the masses around, if our Legislators would curtail some of the Doorga Poojah Holidays and lengthen those at Christmas and Easter. Our rejoicing at those times would be more in accordance with our religion and more national, and old and young would be kept from nautches and fetes given in honour of idols, and from sights which inflame the passions. And we believe that if we did set out faces in reality against such demonstrations, we should obtain more respect from the heathen around; for then they would perceive that we really wished to act up to our profession.

A meeting of the Mucipal Commissioners will be held on Monday. This we believe is the day on which will be decided the appointment of a health officer and his emoluments. We would recommend those who have any thing to urge to commit the heads of their speech to paper and keep it before them. Often in the excitement and hurry of such meetings, deep thinkers, yet untrained speakers forget the most important and telling parts of their argument. The Commissioners have much before them to do, but have not sufficient means to carry it through. They have increased the taxes, which of course was unavoidable; but they must carefully watch the expenditure. We believed that the system of contracts under which the greatest part of their works is executed is liable to very great abuse. And judging from the fortunes rapidly made by overseers and others in the Public Works and Commissariat departments, a great deal of peculation and fraud is carried on. The several committees must closely examine the accounts submitted to them, for they have now the scrutiny of a public becoming alive to their interests, fixed upon them, and public approval or public censure is now to be not lightly regarded.

Captain Toynbee has again called attention to the wants of the sailors, who are brought to this port, and we are glad to see such vigorous efforts being made for bettering their condition. We fear however these efforts are but spasmodic; and that in consequence the condition of the sail or will become a little worse than before. It is not talking, writing in the papers, rushing here and there, getting sets of books from one, odd volumes from another, that will do much good. We must shew the sailor that he is really cared for. He must know that there are places to which he may resort, where he may eat his food in cleanliness, and comparative comfort, where he may be served with good wholesome ale, and where he may smoke his pipe in comfort, where, if he is fond of reading, he may find a select though small library in which he may while away his leisure, without fear of being disturbed by boisterous companions. As long as man is in this world, his bodily wants must to some extent be cared for and supplied, and then you have a better chance of being listened to when you speak to him of other wants and higher things. Those who have visited the poor in their cottages in England can tell how, when entering the hovel of a sick man surrounded with filth and poverty, they have indiciously removed things offensive to the sight and smell and administered some creature comforts, on the next occasion of their calling, profane oaths have been checked and a smile welcomed their presence, and their words were not unheeded. Just in the same way will success attend the quietest methods here, kindness to be felt and appreciated must be unobtrusive.

Captain Barton has been summoned to Ceylon; it is idle to speculate for what object, we shall know definitely in a day or two.

The superintendent of the house of Correction it seems has been thrashed by a native. He has been arduous. He might have devoted some of his leisure at least to his subordinates and seen that their duties were properly performed. If Government would insist upon the heads of departments making good deficiencies caused by the lashes of their underlings we should very seldom hear of such gross cases.

Elsewhere will be found a circular from the Secretaries to the Committee fer the Duff Testimonial, to which we beg to call especial attention. We hope that sufficient funds will be collected to enable the Committee to carry out their idea of a Marble Hall.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Magistrate and Collector's Manual, compiled by Denham Hume Esq., Deputy Magitrate and Deputy Collector. The typography is excellent, and the arrangement lucid, but the late honr at which the book was received prevents us from entering into that examination of its contents which it requires, and awarding that meed of praise which our contemporaries pronounce it deserves. We shall next week examine it critically and publish our *dictum*.

THE SITANA FIELD FORCE.

(Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 31.)

At the present moment there seems to be a certain amount of interest, combined with perplexity, created in the minds of most of our readers, regarding the very large force sent beyond the Frontier, with the purpose, ostensibly, of crushing the "twelve hundred khidmudghars," who, from their refuge in the hill passes have of late been amusing themselves by crossing the river and cutting the throats of a few travelling Bunnias. We trust therefore the following extracts may prove acceptable, taken as they are from the letters of an officer who appears, as far as the limited vision of one man can reach, to have seen and described nearly all that has taken place, since the entrance of the force into the Chumba valley on the night of the 19th instant:—

"*October 19th.*—The General did not join till yesterday, he is a fine, soldierly-looking fellow, full of fight, with a determined face as though he might have a temper, he has an eye like a hawk. What he is going to do with us no one but himself knows. We are to do some dodging thing to-night, our first bugle goes at 12, the second, at 1 A. M., but what is then to become of us is very doubtful. The enemy are within about eight miles of us, fortifying a Pass into the hills, so the General has sent two regiments and eight guns to watch them there, which will make them concentrate their forces, and we shall probably go through the mouth of the Pass in the night leave them all watching over the two regiments and enter the hills at some point where there is nobody to stop us. This is however all conjecture, for General Chamberlain's right hand does not know what his left is about—and such being the case, he would not be likely to tell us. I've got four mules and a tent, so that I ought to do well, but I've been so bothered from my traps never coming up through the bearer's negligence until the evening, and then having to make-shift as soon as he arrived, that I've had no time to myself. Its an awful nuisance get to a plain as hot as a furnace, after walking twelve or fifteen miles without a tree to shelter you, a change of food or a wash, for hours—and neither paper, books, nor any thing, to keep you from feeling miserable; and this has been my case every day since I started. However, now that I've got mules, I shall be better off, as they will nearly keep up with the column, and so I shall get my things sooner. Directly I get into camp to-morrow I'll write and tell you the news of our night's march, and what the meaning of it all is. I suspect Chamberlain is too deep for these fellows, and that he'll get into the position he wants—without seeing one of them.

"Mahabun is the mountain we have to take to begin with, and if we get through the Pass in rear of the enemy, before they are aware of our intention, half the business will be over without firing a shot. We are so strong now that they will probably sue for terms. The force consists of ten Native Infantry regiments—Punjabees, Sikhs, Afreedees, every sort of border ruffian going, Cavalry and Infantry of the Guides, Probyn's horse, three European regiments, no end of Artillery, with Mortars, 9-pounder guns and 24-pound howitzers, native allies of all sorts and kinds. You never saw nor dreamed of such a wild crew in all your days. Our camp is above two miles long, first you see a forest of spears sticking upright in the ground, the little horses picketted near them, neighing and stamping, and the wild savage, handsome, horsemen lying about on charpoys, smoking, cleaning their arms, or baking chupatties on huge round iron plates, three feet across. Then you come on Punjabees in dirt coloured coats and ditto knickerbockers, then on Sikhs in red, or more Punjabies in yellow, then Englishmen in red coats and blue hats and trowsers, then on gunners in their shirt sleeves loading ammunition into mule boxes, or drilling elephants to carry 9-pounder guns on their backs, to which the said elephants most strenuously object. Then a field forge where they are repairing arms or making horse shoes, then rows of bullocks, and hundreds of mules tied head and heel, then a hospital with its tents and row of doolies, then more Europeans with their bazaars in rear (rows of dirty little tents surmounted by a portentous blue and white, or red and blue flag), then guns, Sikhs, Punjabees, more spears and beyond the General's tent, and the bare open plain, dotted as far as the eye can reach, with flocks and herds, for the feeding of the multitude, and camels to carry their tents and baggage, masticating the prickly shrubs of the desert, which no other beast will touch.

"Over all this great camp hangs from "Morn till dewy Eve" a dense cloud of choking dust, through which you hear now a bugle, now the native pipe of the Regiments from Bunnoo, now the Scotch bag-pipes, great war-pipes sounding five miles off, and again the roll of the Infantry drums, or a blast from a Cavalry trumpet, while backwards and forwards, all day long go every description of Officer known to Indian civilization. There rides a Pathan Native Officer on a prancing, snorting, half Arab horse, wearing two swords, an English one for show a Native one for fighting—a pistol or revolver in his belt, a shield on his back, and an enormous roll of blue striped cloth round his head, with one end hanging over his shoulder, and here comes an orderly with a spear 16 feet long, at a hard racing gallop, the safety of creation apparently depending on the amount of dust he makes—here a Commandant of Irregulars, then a Subaltern of Europeans, whilst nondescript gunners in quaint attire, gallop past nondescript Guides and queer devils of every colour under heaven, and all this parade and fuss to exterminate a few wretched mountaineers!!

"I must *turn in* now, for an hour's sleep before we march, as I have to serve out ammunition to my party, pack four mules, load my revolver, and move to the head of the column before any one stirs; it is now striking 11, and I shall have to be up before 12-15. I had no sleep last night, nor have I been off my legs to-day.

"*October 20th.*—We started at 1 A. M. in the morning, and marched over most awful ground, through a Pass five miles long, where none of us had ever been before. It took us till 5 P. M. next day all this time we'd no food. I had no work, only heard one shot fired. But the advanced column was engaged, lost no one, but killed and wounded about twelve hill men, and drove them clear of the Pass.

"Most of our fellows went to sleep at 10 o'clock at night, without any food. I was very cold and hungry, having walked 25 miles over rocks and hills with my party, so I got a pound of raw beef and made a fire, over which I cooked it on my sword, grubbed, and then rolling myself up in the cover of atent and went to sleep on the ground. There was a little firing in the night, but no one was touched and we slept till morning. Still no grub till 12, when some mess things arrived, and we got a plate of stew and a loaf each, and I've been torpid under a tree ever since, my things have not come up, and we march again directly. I've not heard from you, they say there's some panic in the daks—we've no tents now, and probably they won't come for some time but I'll take a rug next march.

"*October 24th, Umbeylah Pass.*—I've just come in from a little fight in which we lost nobody, killed nor wounded, but which involed so much climbing and shooting, that I can't write a bit. I was down with fever yesterday and the day before, and did not know what the matter was, till the Doctor found me under a rock, walked me over to hospital, and gave me 15 grains of quinine in one dose, after which I crawled under a blanket stretched on sticks, got better, and went out on picket duty all night. I was just coming in to write, when an order came for me to go up hill at once, and put myself and men under the orders of the officer in command on the top. This proved to be three miles off, and abut 6,000 feet high, and we were tolerably done by the time we got there. However, we took the range of the evening, gave the distance to the Artillery, and covered the advance of Coke's regiment till they reached the opposite height, the enemy bolting in about a quarter of an hour. They fired some matchlocks at us, but did no damage, we only heard the bullets whizzing overhead. The officer in command desired me to thank my men for the steady way in which they covered his advance, so I drew them up, made a little speech and came back again; we killed several. The 1st Punjaub Infantry got a standard, round which they danced a sword dance, and we gave them three cheers as we went by. We are hard worked just now, out almost every night, and ready to turn out all day. There's an officer going back through the Pass who'll take this. Not a moment to lose.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.
MILLINERS.
(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Coloured Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White and coloured Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Wools to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Beads and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and coloured Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Silwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under Socks.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Silver's Sligo Edwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Scissors, Nonsuchery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs 28
Do.	Do.	best "	" 33
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	" 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			" 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	" 35
Do.	Do.	best	" 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	" 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	" 54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do.	8 "	Do.	" 15
Do.	1 "	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	" 14
Do.	8 "	Do. do.	" 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Box-wood Hooks, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.	3 12
Do. Death's do.	1 12
Do. do. do.	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11 0
Do. Mosiacea, do. do.	8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each ..... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* BUT; *To let in Flush.* 3,3½ & 4, ins. ea. 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... " 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½	" 4½	" 3	"	"	"	21 0
No. 1	— 9	" 5½	" 3½	"	"	"	23 0
No. 2	—9 ⅜	" 6	" 3½	"	"	"	25 0
No. 3	—10½	" 6	" 4	"	"	"	25 0
No. 4	—12	" 7	" 5	"	"	"	28 0
No. 5	—13	" 8	" 5½	"	"	"	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	ong, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	" 9¾	" 6¼	"	"	"	28 0
No. 3	—17½	" 10¾	" 7	"	"	"	32 0
No. 4	—19	" 12½	" 7½	"	"	"	36 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	28 0
No. 3	—16½	" 12¾	" 11	"	"	"	39 0
No. 6	—23½	" 16	" 14½	"	"	"	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	32 0

PORTMANTEAUS, &c.
DISPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PAPIER MACHE BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solstaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knive Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Bread Baskets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years			Rs. 225
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years			" 90
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.			" 185
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones			" 80
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted			" 85
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit			" 40
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Potes			" 60
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck			" 35
Do.	Do.	Do. second class	" 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from			Rs. 15 to " 30
Railway Time Keepers.			
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.			
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from			Rs. 30 to " 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter			" 25

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Bonnet Babbs' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
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Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500, Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr A. C. THORNHILL, when in Geneva.
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Knight Templar Suits	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	" 30
Master Masons' Apron	" 15
Do. " Sash	" 15
Rose Croix Jewels	" 10
German Silver Kt. I. Star in case	" 20
Kt. T. Patter Cross	" 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	" 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	" 10
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	" 14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches. Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.	

Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

MR. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brother in London to make Watches for the Bombay market only, which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair or that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Business Announcements.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee. plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.
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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines including Tinctures and Globules as also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headley'd. THEACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
IN K, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Galvanised Nails, Screws and Screw Bolts.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Bazee Bander.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KURRACHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupancy for a fixed term of years of the undermentioned Building sites, situated within the Municipal limits of the town of Kurrachee, will be put up to public competition at the Collector's Cutcherry, on TUESDAY the 17th November 1863 at noon.

No.	Quarter	Area square yards.
1	Railway	4145
2	Serai	5220.
3	Ditto	1128
4	Muchee Mohanee	6906
5	Ditto	1059
6	Ditto	490
7	Ditto	1038
8	Ditto	1236
9	Old Town	1184
10	Bunder	463
11	Jail	3333
12	Ditto	3720
13	Haystack	562
14	Lyaree	6035
15	Ditto	7750
16	Ditto	80
17	Ditto	80

The lots will be sold subject to the payment to Government of an annual ground rent.
Some of the above lots are very valuable, being situated in the Mercantile quarter of Kurrachee.
Terms and conditions of sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's Cutcherry between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
R. KIRKLINE.
Collector of Kurrachee.
Kurrachee, Collector's Office, 26th October 1863.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.
FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
The Accumulated assets exceed ..... £ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life premiums exceeds .. £ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed £1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.
CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Brâce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies.
No charge for Entry money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age	Civil. Half-yearly.		Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.		Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	1
40	27	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	4
50	38	0	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	12
60	56	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rs.* 38-15-4 *monthly to this Company, or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have from the 1st instant been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age	Civil. 1 yr.	Civil. 3 yrs.	Civil. 5 yrs.	Civil. 7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	Military. 3 yrs.	Military. 5 yrs.	Military. 7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly. Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.
Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision as no Agencies are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.
Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary,
Bombay, 12th October, 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Iceland.		do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission
Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£